Business Notices.

THE CONVELSION IN TRADE, Caused by recent events, has induced the

OLD CLOTHING FIRM

ROGBES & RAYNOND

SUBSTITUTE A LOSS

on the whole of their magnificent WINTER STOCK of GENTLE-Mun's CLOTHING, which has been accordingly MARKED DOWN Below Cost, and will be offered at a great sacrifice, so us to insure a SPEEDY SALE.

All who desire to take advantage of the most favorable chance for Cheap Bargains ever offered in the Clothing Trade, should

SRIER THE OPPORTUNITY

ROGERS & RAYMOND

Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway. OUR NEW HAT .- We have a new HAT coming. of the New HAL.—We have a new HAT coming, and have twice stepped into the artist's front the hatter's to see that wonderful work of art in different stages of progress. It is to be light, durable, fashiouable, handsome; and the artist is, of course, KNox, on the corner of Broadway and Futton-st., who does more, with his superb head-coverings to make people good-looking, than all the other hatters in America. A vernall-lieu edict; see our fiat, when it comes.

RUSSIAN and HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS, at CHILDREN'S FURS retailed at Wholesale prices,

FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS, sold at Wholesale MINK, MINK, MINK, FURS, retailed at holesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway. Wholesole prices, by

PURS, FURS, FURS,
HATE and CAPS
Unsurpassed.
KELLOUG, No. 361 Canal-st. LADIES' DRESSES CLEANED WITHOUT TAKING APART: nise, Gentlemen's Garments. Plain and Fancy Dynix No. 439 Broome st., cor. Broadway. E. Lord.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND.

Established at No. 28 riowery, in 1818.

A splendid assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY

A spientis smortment of Values, and warranted as represented.
All goods at very low piles, and warranted as represented.
Sole Agent for Lors Richard's Entraine Ruby-leweled LeValue, a very desirable Warch for those wilese business require
Private Title.
A. C. Esnantet, No. 23 Bowery.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

A Sume Third.—To make certain of having a good batch of Bread, Cakes, Bolls, and Fastry, mingle with your flour a small quantity of the "Concentrated Leaven," prepared by Mesers. E. Chamberlin & Co. of Boston, Mass. It never fails to give satissction. It is preferred to all other compounds. For sale by Bruggists and Grocers generally. GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent

Button Galters, with Boys' Patent Leature Boots, Mines and Children's Doors and Suors, is at MILLER & Co.'s, No. le? Connect. LADIES, the best place to buy BALMORAL and 351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT PANIC PRICES! 351

No. 189 Pearl-st.

GAS FIXTURES, &C., GAS FLATURES, ACC.,
STEPHEN FRICING, No. 701 Broadway.
Offers for Sale, at Induction Paricies, a splendid Assortment of
Framer Bronzes, Defect Exponention, conditing of Manthe
Chraments, Staturities, Orders, Industasia, acc.
Plumbing and the Fitting attended to an orani, at No. 301 4thst., and No. 3 Actor House, Barclay-st.

Our usual Southern Assessment of Cooper usual Southern steep state naving in a great measure been stop-sed by reason of the present pointed troubles we are prepared to one for Casil

Cash \$100,000 WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS WARE, SLITEN PLATED GOODS,
CHANDELIRES,
BRONZES, CLOCKS and FANCY GOODS, Bronzes, thouse and the market.

At prices heretotore unknown in this market.

Those "Complete Sets." 207 pleces of French Culms and Rich

Cut and Engraved times Wate are still further reduced to #65.

We invite an immediate examination of our goods and prices.

E. V. Haldewort & Co.,

Nos. 488, 490 and 492 broadway, corner Broome st.

TO DEALERS IN NECK-TIES.

We are now offering
JOB LATE OF NECK-TIES AND SCARFS
at prices which must insure a speedy CLEARIESE-OCT of the balsace of our Fall and Winter Stock, provious to opening our

SMITH & BROUWER, Importors of Neck-Ties, No. 36 Warren-st., New York

SQUIRE & LANDER sell REAL GOLD JEWELST and ENGLISH STREETING SILTERWARE & per cent, and Diamonds 10 per cent less than any other house in the city.

Oc. 97 Fuller-st., near William.

J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st., calls

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT. WHERLER & WILDON'S SEW AND MACRINE,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES,
will prove the most accoptable present that can be offered to a
lady during the Christmas Holldays.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL, GROVER & BA-REE'S CREMERATED ROUSELESS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES. Prices established for seven pours.

#40 and opward.
No. suo binoadway, New-York. SKATES, SKATES,
SKATES,
ALL STYLES,
At W. J. STMS & BRO.,
No. 300 Brosow

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE A SPECIFIC FOR FE-

VEIR "Every case of Fover in my family has been cured b Smith" & Magarite Salvis. To be rubbed all over. H. C. Fau No. 5 & Commerce et. Phindelphia" For sale by the Propri-tor, No. 32 Lemna st., by Wikins & Co., and everywhere. RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA, OR RUPTURE. - Dr.

 N. Marsh of the well-known house of Mersh & Co., N. Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite the Church, devotes special tention to the surgical adaptation of his Hadical Cure Trass. THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM, Wholesale and ctail.—E. ANTHONS, No. 508 Broadway.
Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials
remateurs and the trade.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- Rehable, harmlesse mil instantaneous, Bisca of Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barciay-A. Soid and applied at Barcuston's Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st.

On the 12th inst., the Republicans of Denver fired 100 guns, built bonfires, and beld a monster meeting, there being over 2,000 people present. Several speeches were made, and the following resolutions adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, We have learned to our great joy and delight, of th Whereas, We have learned to our great joy and denight, of the glorious triangsh of the Republican party, in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the other of Freedomt of the United States, and fraunthal Isanith as vice Precident.

Harraca, We half this Mirray as indicative of the future prosperity of our beloved country, which will reach asis to every branch of our moral, commercial, manufacturing and agriculture interiest. and

Warraca, We deem this victory a glorious triumph of right over

Whereas, We deem this victory a glorious triumph of right over terrors, of harmony over confusion, of economy over product extravagance, and of whe and far seeing conservation over blind and rect less chamionists and partition factions, therefore. Resolved, This the Republicans of this Territory hall with enchasism, this glorious triumph, and inderse with firm, reliable and unshaken confidence, the pixtorm of the National Republican party adopted at the city of Chicago.

Resolved, Thus in view of the population already collected in this region, and the wast interests involved, it is expedient that a Terricatal organization be formed as early as possible, and that, as Republicans, we arrae this subject upon the attention of Contrast of call upon them for immediace action.

press, and call upon them for immediace action.

Resolved, That it is expedient and necessary at this time, to organize upon a firm basis the Kepublichn party in this Territory, and we respectfully recommend to our brothren in the Mountains and other places, to organize committees in each district, the chairman of which shall be ex-office a member of a Territorial Executive Committee—which Committee shall form the platform of the party, and present it to the people at as early a day as now this.

possible.

Reserved. That we heartily inderse our delegate to Congress,
Col. C. H. Mongan, and that we will aid him in all landable cudestors for the furtherance of the interests of this Territory.

INFLUENCE OF EXTREME COLD UPON SERDS. Some experiments have been made this year by Prof. Elie Wartmann of Geneva, Switzerland, on the influence of extreme cold upon the seeds of plants. Nine varieties of seeds, some of them tropical, were selected. They were placed inhermetically sealed tubes, and submitted to a cold as severe as science can produce. Some remained 15 days in a mixture of snow and salt; some were plunged into a bath of liquid sulphuric acid, ren-dered extremely cold by artificial means. On the 5th of April they were all sown in pots and placed in the They all germinated, and those which had undergone the rigors of frigidity produced plants as rebust as those which had not been submitted to this test.

New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Business letters should in all cases be addressed to THR NRW-Business letters should in an ease.

YORK TRIBUSE.

York Tribuse.

Your Sundertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers. A limited number of advertisements will be received for insertion in THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1861. Price, \$75 per page. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Great consternation was caused yesterday morning by the discovery that the water-pipes connecting the upper and lower reservoirs had given way, and that the lower reservoir was empty. All the lower part of the city was thus deprived of water, and must so remain until the breach is repaired. The Third avenue and Eighth avenue pipes supply the east and west sides, but are not adequate to the ordinary demand for the whole town. All manufacturing and shipping supplies were at once stopped, and prompt measures taken to prevent waste. The Police and Fire Department are on extra duty; suction pipes are to be put on the engines, and the old wells opened for use in case of fire. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a leak, which softened the earth under the pipes so that the weight above bent them downward. It may be two or three days before the repairs are completed, during which time every one should be saving of water, and especially watchful of fire. Mayor Wood has recommended extra vigilance for the safety of property in the lower wards. Does he not know that but for him the great Fourth-avenue main would have long since been in use, in which case the present break would have been of no material consequence? Here, too, is a fitting occasion to remark that if one-half of the companies in the Fire Department had steamers instead of hand-engines, water enough could be taken from the rivers to suppress any ordinary conflagration Perhaps the occurrence may be fortunate, after all, in stimulating such improvements as will prevent even the possibility of another such critical condition of things as now exists.

The grand Select Committee of one Member from each State, raised by the House to consider the State of the Union and report meas ures looking to its perpetuation and future peace, was yesterday appointed by Speaker Pennington. It consists of

THOMAS CORWIN of Ohio, Chairman. JOHN S. MILLSON, Va. WARREN WINSLOW, N. C. WM. W. BOICE, S. C. CH. FRANCIS ADAMS, Mass. JAMES HUMPHERY, N. Y. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Pa. OREIS S. FRERY, Coun. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, R. PETER E. LOVE, Ga. H. WINTER DAVIS. Md. MARON W. TAPPAN, N. H. J. L. N. STRATION, N. J. JOHN S. MORRILL, Vt. THOS. A. R. NELSON, Tenn. MILES TAYLOR, La. WILLIAM KELLOGG, III. Wa. M. Duss, Ind. REUBEN DAVIS, Miss. GEORGE HOUSTON, Als. FREEMAN H. MORSE, Maine ALBERT RUST, Ark. JOHN S. PHELPS, Mo. GRORGE S. HAWKINS, Fly. C. C. WASHEUEN, Wis. A. J. HAMILTON, Texas. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, lows. JOHN C. BURCH, Cal. Sixteen of these are Republican, 17 otherwise

The Speaker has evidently endeavored to select, in the main, the more moderate members of each party, so as to give conciliation a fair chance, in accordance with the vote of the House. But Mr. Hawkins's Fire-Eating speech, directly after the announcement of this Committee, shows that the mere appointment of such Committee has gone but little way toward the end aimed at.

Mr. Secretary Floyd of Virginia has followed the fashion of the day by writing an elaborate letter on the crisis-agitation, secession, &c. Mr. Floyd as an administrative chief and as a Union-saver is much the same man. He certainly beats the President in muddling a plain matter and riding two horses in such manner as to get ahead with neither. We do not think his letter throws any light on the state of the country-it hardly serves to render "darkness visible "-but we give the substance of it as a part of the history of the time.

Judge Mullin yesterday, in his charge to the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer, called attention to the kidnapping of John Thomas, and hoped the jurors would take prompt action to punish the authors of the outrage. The case is generally believed to be one of unmitigated viliny, and the public would hardly be surprised if investigation should prove what is widely sus pected-that certain officers of the United States in this city not only wink at the African slavetrade, but are themselves actively and successfully engaged in man-stealing.

At a special meeting of the Aldermen yesterday, it was resolved to place pumps in the old wells, and suction-pipes on the fire engines, to protect the city against fire during the stoppage of the Croton water. The Board concerred in authorizing the "Hydrogenated Fuel Company" to lay pipes in all the streets of the city. The Councilmen concurred in making large increases in the salaries of the Street Commissioner's

The steamer City of Baltimore arrived at this port yesterday. She brings European intelligence of the 22d ult .- not so late by one day as that brought by the Canadian, which arrived at Portland on Wednesday. Our files of papers, however, furnish some interesting details, which we give elsewhere.

BURRY TO GO.

If South Carolina has really the fixed and settled determination to go out of the Union which is ascribed to her; if she is as satisfied as those who speak for her pretend to be that this is a perfectly practicable and safe operation, in which she is sure to be protected, if any protection is necessary, by the other Southern States; if such be he real posture of the secession project, it is diffiult to understand the nervous agitation of The Charleston Mercury, the chief organ of the movement, at the slightest suggestion of delay or of consultation with those other States whose assistance and cooperation it, at the same time, so positively claims as certain.

If the minds of the good people of South Carolina are really made up to go, what difference can it make whether this intention be carried into effect a month or two sooner, or a month or two later? Why this great opposition to waiting till Virginia and the other border Slave States can be heard from, unless The Mercury

of South Carolina is factitious and artificial, and that a little delay and discussion, and the encouragement and support which the more moderate would receive from the expressed wishes of the other States, would make even that State hesitate at taking the plunge on which she seems so bent?

As to the objection set up by The Mercury that South Carolina is not to be dragged along in subserviency to views of border interest, is it not just as competent for the border States to object to be dragged along in subserviency to views of South Carolina interest ? But what occasion is there that anybody should be dragged? Why not take time to examine the whole subject

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

It is morally certain that the seven Presidential Electors chosen on the Pacific slope have voted, with one hundred and seventy-three of those chosen this side of the Rocky Mountains, for Lincoln and Hamlin. The general result may be

succinctly summed up as	follows:
For Lincoln and Hamiin.	Alabama 9
California 4	
Connecticut 6	Arkansas 4
Illinois 11	Delaware 3
	F lorium
Iowa 4	Georgia 10
	Louisiana 6
	Maryland 8
Michigan 6	Mississippi 7
Minnesota 4	North Carolina 10
	South Carolina 8
Alteria Administration	Texas 4
New York 35	102001111111111111111111111111111111111
Aich Administration (Total 72
The state of the s	Bell and Everett.
* Chiam Januarian and a contract of the contra	Kentucky 12
Rhode Island 4	Kentucky
Vermont	Tennessee
Wisconsin 3	Virginia 15
	70
Total160	Total 39
	Douglas and Johnson.
	New Jersey 3
	Missouri 9
	_
	Total 12

 Recopitulation.—Electoral Votes.
 180

 For Lincoln and Hamlin.
 72

 For Breckinridge and Lane.
 32

 For Bell and Everett.
 19
 Whole Electoral Vote......303

WHAT IS MEANT BY CONCILIATION. That the Union is in fearful peril and will be broken up unless something be done to save it. is reiterated on all sides, with the corollary that the Republicans must evince a willingness to concede, and compromise, and give way, to that end. But that the Free States have any grievances, or that the Slave States should make concessions of principle, no advocate of a new Compromise seems to suggest. That the North should concede substantially whatever has been in difference between the Free and the Slave States, and that the South should balance this surrender by consenting to remain in the Union-such is the fundamental idea of those who clamor for the salvation of the Union. Thus, Mr. Albert Rust of Arkansas-a leading Douglas man and Unionist of the Southern pattern-after writing one letter in favor of maintaining the Union at all hazards, writes another

(given in our last) which says: "What should be the ultimatum of the Slave States if the present Union should be perpetuated? First, agree upon som-line which shall be extended to the Pacific Ocean, north o which Slavery shall never be abolished by Congress in any terri-tory that may now belong to or may hereafter be acquired by the Government of the United States. Provide that south of the some line Stavery shall not be interdicted in any territory be, longing to, or that may be reafter be acquired by, the Genera Government, by the Federal Legislature, by the Territoria Legislatures, or by the Legislatures of States that may be formed out of the same. Let the right of the slaveholder to go and shide out of the anset. Let the right of the savenoider to go and some upon any of this territory be inalienable and perpetual. Allow no one of the present Slave States to abolish this institution by legislative enactment without the assent of all the other Slave States. It is only by denying to the legislative bodies every where under our Government the power to impair or affect the right of property in slaves, that you give permanent peace and security to the slaveholder."

curity to the slaveholder." -Is n't here a beautiful champion of "Popular Sovereignty?" He must have a line drawn straight across to the Pacific, south of which neither Congress, nor any Territorial Legislature, nor even a State Legislature, shall ever have power to prohibit or abolish Slavery! Is n't this a pleasant proposition to be made to the Free States at such a time as this?

The Herald has of course a kindred recipe for saving the Union. Here is the prescription from

"Thurlow Weed has some comprehension of this crisis. He is, therefore, inclined to drop Sambo to save the Union and Li coln's Administration. Greeley continues intractable; but h will in due season discover that, over a Southern agitation which s shaking the Union to its foundations, this Northern Republica

cedily fall to pieces." -A Washington dispatch to the same paper

magisterially says: "When Northern sentiment is ready to agree to what the Soul

inds, the Schards, Sumners, Hales, Sp., must necessarily ate their present places, and make room for conservative men That is at least consistent. If Republicanism is to be prescribed and accursed in the high places of the land, it would be absurd to leave any earnest Republicans there. Kick 'em out ! Half-way work will effect nothing and please no

-The same dispatch avers that

"Special reports from Memphis, Tenn., rejecto a lurge secas copie in that section are determined upon seccession, unless th elaveholders may carry their slaves into the Territories of the nited States and be protected in their rights of property while -That, certainly, is frank, if not modest. No

Personal Liberty bills-all the Territories opened to Slavery-and a Congressional Slave-Code for its complete protection there-if the North will promptly concede these points, the Unionists of he South will endure us a little longer. It is very kind of them. But we must say that we like better the avowed Fire-Eaters, who tell us right out that they have had enough of our promises and protestations of good behavior, and that they will not stay with us another quarter though we were to get down on our knees and beg them to remain and name their terms. They choose to keep the company of men whom they are not compelled to despise; and in that we feel that they are right.

-While, on the part of the slaveholders, the demand for a complete surrender of all distinctively Republican principles and purposes is thus made the indispensable condition of their remaining in the Union, The Times's Washington correspondent telegraphs as follows:

" Private letters received from Mr. Lincoln by a special friend of his here, urge moderation and forbearance. He desires every thing done that is possible, without regarding his party at the North, to harmonize the sections. He speaks in high terms o the criticles in The N. Y. Times and The Albany Evening

-We have never corresponded with Mr. Lincoln, and pretend to no especial knowledge of his views and sentiments; but we are well assured, from sources of information open to all, that the above statement does him gross injusflee. Mr. Lincoln is of course anxious for the believes that the present apparent unanualty preservation of the Union, and would gladly see pensed with, as no longer necessary or expedient.

harmony restored between the alienated sections thereof; but he does not expect nor desire to effect this by any lowering of the Republican standard, and does not "speak in high terms" of the newspaper articles referred to, if this phraseology implies that he approves of their scope and evident purpose.-But it were better to avoid all allusions to Mr. Lincoln's views until at the proper time he shall speak for himself.

SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS IN

GRORGIA.

One of the first steps taken in Georgia toward separation from the Union seems to have provoked a violent collision of opinion between the Governor and the Legislature. We refer to the passage of the act authorizing a general suspension of payments for a year to come, not only on the part of the banks, which are relieved from all the penalties hitherto imposed for not redeeming their bills in specie, but also on the part of the citizens, who are to be protected during that time from all levies of execution for debt. The passage of this bill drew out from Gov.

Brown a vehement and bitter veto message. The suspending banks are required by the act not to ask more than one per cent premium for Northern exchange when payment is offered in their own bills. But this restriction, according to the Governor, is no better than a mere sham. If their own bills are offered in payment for exchange, the banks will have none to sell, and the purchaser will be referred to some broker near by. If the bills of another bank are presented in payment, there is nothing in the act to prevent the banks from asking what they please, and only in such cases will they be likely to have exchange to sell. The Governor thinks that the banks, having had the advantage of prosperous times, which have enabled them to make large profits, to pay fat salaries, and to declare good dividends, ought at the present moment to bear the burden of buying specie, which he insists they might do at a small premium, so as to afford all the facilities needed for moving the crops and relieving the people. As to the promise of liberal discounts as a consequence of the suspension, the Governor has no confidence in it, and he refers to the example of the bank suspension of 1837 to justify his lack of faith. He insists that the act is entirely for the benefit of the banks, and insinuates, or rather charges in direct terms, that it was carried through the Legislature by means

Gov. Brown cannot see in the peculiar political aspect of the times any ground for such legislation, nor in his treatment of this topic does he seem by any means to consider it as a thing to be taken for granted that Georgia is to go out of the Union. Should such a result occur, it would be then quite time enough, he thinks, to interfere, and, perhaps, to permit a suspension for a short period. That event, he admits, might produce a derangement of the currency. His argument against the other part of the

bill-that which suspends for a year the issue of executions against individual debtors-goes in a still stronger degree to show that the Governor has no great confidence that Georgia is going out of the Union. He objects to this part of the bill that its operation will be to give to creditors belonging to other States a decided advantage over those residing in Georgia. Such creditors residing in other States can sue in the United States Courts, recover judgments, and levy their executions, while Georgia creditors, not being able to sue in the Federal Courts, can take nothing for a year by any judgments they may get in the State Courts. Thus the Georgia traders, whose debts are chiefly due out of the State, will be liable to be pounced upon by their creditors, while this stop law will cut them off from any means of compulsion against their own debtors. "Is this," exclaims the Governor, "justice to our own citizens? Is this what is meant by resistance to Northern aggression?"

The Governor's veto, however, did not have much effect upon the Legislature. The bill which he sent back was very quickly passed over his head by decided majorities. Free debt for a year was too great a temptation, not to take into account the money influence of the banks of which the Governor so bitterly complained. Should Georgia actually earry out the threat made in her name, of secession from the Union, it will be some time, we apprehend, before either her banks or her citizens will resume payment.

SECESSION AND SOUTHERN CON-FEDERATION. If Alabama and Mississippi should undertake

to adopt the South Carolina doctrine, and to imitate the South Carolina example of secession from the Union, as some letter-writers are so positive they will do, there would arise in their case still another question in addition to those by which the South Carolina movement is embarrassed. A large part of the soil of Alabama and Mississippi is the property of the United States. For the purchase of these lands, a large sum of money was paid to the State of Georgia. Another large sum was paid to the Yazoo claimants, who set up a title to the lands under a grant from the Georgia Legislature, which the State undertook to annul as having been procured by fraud and bribery, but which the Supreme Court of the United States held to be valid and binding. Still larger sums were expended in the extinction of the Indian title and the removal of the tribes who held

In case of secession, what disposition is to be made of these lands? In addition to the renunciation of the political jurisdiction of the United States, is their property also to be seized and confiscated to the use of the seceding States? This is another instance going to show the impracticability of peaceful secession by the mere act of the States seceding. The separation of a State from the Union, even if both parties are ready to agree to it, necessarily raises a number of delicate questions, which, in order to make the secession peaceful, must be arranged before-If consultation is thus demanded even with

those States separation from which is designed to be perpetual, still more is it due in the case pundation of a new Republic." of the States which are assumed to have a common cause with those by which the secession is set on foot, and which are called upon and expected to instate the example thus set. The outh Carolina secessionists talk about a Southern confederacy; but, to judge by their conduct. what they aim at is a mere isolated State independence. Confederation is to be put off, and all steps toward it are to be put off, till secession is complete. Secession being complete, confederation is then likely enough to be dis

Indeed, with the extreme jealousy exhibited by South Carolina on the subject of State rights, any confederation which she would be likely to enter into would be rather a lengue between States essential'y independent than a form of government resembling our present system. It is but too evident from the style in which she is attempting to hurry herself out of the Union that she has scarcely more confidence in her sister Slave States than she has in the Free-Labor States, connection with which, except in the character of master, she holds in such abhorrence. Already, indeed, The Charleston Mercury, which assumes a sort of dictatorship of the secession movement, proposes a system of commercial coercion, to be exercised against the border Slave States. They are to be prohibited from selling their slaves in the Cotton States, for the avowed purpose of compelling them to remain Slave States, by shutting up the outlet by which they are now gradually getting rid of Slavery. This policy, thus openly avowed, is inconsistent with the idea of a Southern Confederacy to embrace the body of the Slaveholding States. As members of such a confederacy, the border States could not be prohibited from sending off their slaves to a more Southern market. If the lead of South Carolina is followed, we shall see not only a severance of political ties between the North and the South, but an isolation also of the Slaveholding States one from another.

VIRGINIA.

Senator Hunter has lately written a letter advocating the right of secession, and declaring his belief that, unless new guaranties are at once given by the North to the Slavery interest, all the Cotton-growing States will leave the Union. He then naturally proceeds to inquire with which of the fragments Virginia will go, and on this most interesting subject he expresses himself as follows:

as follows:

"I have not the sindow of a doubt as to what ought to be the course of Virginia and the other Southern Border States. If they unite with other Slave States, they would confederate as equals, and with those whose population was homogeneous, and whose interests were identified with their own. If they united with the North under such chountstances, they would constitute a helpiess minority in an association with States, whose population was not homogeneous with theirs, and whose interests would be considered as different and heatife. They would be treated as inferiors by the dominant majority, and considered as having acquiseced in that position by the choice which they had made. In the Southern Confederacy, they would find an outlet for their surplus population of slaves, not only in these co-States, but in whatever territory might be acquired by that Union. Under that Government, too, they would not effectual protection for their property and institutions. In the other Confederacy, Under that Government, too, they would find effectual protect for their property and institutions. In the other Confeder, their slave population would, indeed, be 'penned in,' and 'le and' within their own borders." Mr. Hunter does not seem to anticipate the

thorough establishment, in the new Southern Confederacy, of those Free-Trade principles of which, except as regards slaves, he is so able and so consistent an advocate. He forgets that in this respect the interests of Alabams, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, instead of being identified with those of Virginia, are entirely at war with them. Virginia is a producer of negroes for the market, and consequently desires to have prices rule high; the cotton-growing States are consumers of negroes, and therefore desire to have prices low. Isn't this a confliet, and not a hamnony of interests? And why. then, should they make Virginia an exception to the system of universal Free Trade which they mean to inaugurate? Why should they pay her \$1,200 for a slave whom they can get from Africa for \$200? Perhaps these considerations have never occurred to the mind of Mr. Hunter.

There is another point to be settled before Virginia can be fairly admitted into a Republic of which Messrs Spratt, Lamar and Rhett are founders and oracles. It is notorious that Western Virginia is dangerously inoculated with Republicanism, and that there are there those who even dare to question both the divinity and the expediency of slavery. Now can this dangerous element be tolerated by Spratt and Lamar ! Or will the people of Western Virginia submit to the restrictions on the freedom of speech and of the press which must of necessity be established under the proposed Southern regime? We apprehend that here is a serious difficulty in the way of carrying the and slavery-extending Republic. If Senator Hunter endeavors to carry out his programme, he may perhaps learn that the Alleghanies form a natural boundary between the Eastern and Western portions of the State, and that secession can be applied to States whose sections have differing interests as well as to Federal Unions. We do not know that, even in the event of the dissolution of the Union, this question will be raised in Virginia; but it is certainly one which lies within the possibilities of the case, and which her statesmen ought carefully to examine before they make up their minds as to where they will go in the great cataclysm which appears to be at hand.

A DIRTY BIRD.

The Express, persisting in its suggestion of a separation of our City from the State, is puzzled to see how the collection of duties on imports across the Hudson and Harlem Rivers should affect our City in case of such separation. It

"If, when goods depart by land, from this entrepot across Harlem River, or into Jersey City, consumers there be fools enough to buy 25 or 30 per cent dearer than we sell for, it will be their folly, not ours; but the ocean is open to our stramers for exchanges elsewhere and overywhere. 'No pent-up Utica' will

-Why, Sir, the folks who want imported goods on their transfer from "this entrepot" to the United States, will pay the duties as we stated, because they cannot help themselves. They must either pay or smuggle-and a very few experiments would convince them that smuggling is unprofitable. This City would be a very "pent-up Utica" were she to secede from the State and the Union. But she will never do it.

The Express proceeds:

"But hearken, once more, Mr. Tribune. The whole trouble in is country, and to this country, comes from that little bels of Yonker population that cover New-England, and sally along and t le upon our great lakes. Mr. Lincolu's majorities are in New-England, north of the Central Railroad, N. Y., and in the lake Counties of the West, where New-England settlements predominate. Think you, in case of disruption, that Yankoe element is going to be permitted to cut off the conservative Yankoe settlers, the Irish, the Scotch, the Dutch, the German elecents of settlement, that populate all Southern New-York. trymen of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, North Car lina Tennessee, Missouri-to say nothing of the South-Western States? No: we of the Southern part of the Northern Middle States will follow other than New-England fortunes, in the re--Messre, James and Erastus Brooks, who

dit and publish The Express, are both of Purian Yankee blood-born far to the North-East of us. They sprang from "that little belt of 'Yankee population' they here so grossly traduce. Might they not better have left that disparagement to other than parrieidal hands? There is to be no "refoundation of a new

Republic" here or hereabout. Here and here a straggler may drop off, but the Union will nevertheless keep due on, and will be stronger and more popular in 1870 than in 1860.

THE SOUTH IN THE CARRET. The Express has a letter from Washingto

which says:
"As the publication of Mr. Lincoln's intention to offer seats is
"As the publication of Mr. Lincoln's Intention to offer seats is "As the publication of Mr. Lincoln a mean, has been as the Cabinet to three or four Southern Union men, has been as therized by prominent Republicans like Gorwin, Vision, and others, it is proper to state that the Union party of the South would prefer that Mr. Lincoln should select the Southern members of his Cabinet, not from its ranks alone, but from those also of the Douglas and Breckinridge Democracy. Thus, for instance, Mr. Stophens of Georgia, or Mr. Miles Taylor of Louisians, might be associated with Mr. Warren Winslow, or Mr. Cliagman of North Carolina, as the Democratic members-or, per-haps, Mr. Guthrie might be induced to enter the Cabinet, as as adependent, since he did not vote at the late Presidential elec-tion. The report that Mr. Bell was to be offered a seat in Lin-coln's Cabinet, originated with certain nominal Union mee is this city, who are hungered and athirst after office, and who can discern no easier way to obtain it. Mr. Bell has no more idea of going into Lincoin's Cabinet than he has of observing the next universary of John Brown's execution, after the manner of the Massachusetts Abelitionists. His soceptance of office under Lin coln would not only be derogatory to himself, but would inflict a serious blow upon his friends and late supporters throughout the

-We pretend to no knowledge as to Mr. Lincoln's "intention" aforesaid; but we are very sure that neither Mr. Corwin nor Mr. Vinton has "authorized" any such statement as the above. It seems but reasonable, however, that, if Mr. Lincoln is to take half his Cabinet from the ranks of the open, decided antagonists of the principles on which he was elected, he should invite Douglas and Breckinridge men as well as Bell men to share his counsels. But why it should be deemed derogatory to Mr. John Bell, any more than to Mr. A. H. Stephens or Mr. Miles Taylor, to suggest him for a place in such Cabinet, we do not comprehend. If it be right for any one who opposed Mr. Lincoln's election to take a seat in his Cabinet, why not for Mr. Bell? If it be wrong for him, not for Mr. A. H. Stephens or Mr. Miles Taylor as well?

The best way to dethrone King Cotton from whatever severeignty he may possess, is to find a substitute for him. Probably at the present day there remains no invention or discovery of equal importance to be made. The question is a difficult one; but American ingenuity, which has accomplished so much, can solve it, if attention be sufficiently directed toward it. The benefit to be accomplished by such an invention is incalculable. The profit derivable from it would be unlimited. It is of course difficult to make any sugges-

tions on such a subject; the following may, however, not be devoid of interest. Immense quantities of flax are cultivated in the United States for the seed crop. If some cheap mode of working the fiber could be discovered, it would be of great importance. It was supposed some years ago that this had been accomplished, but it appears not. There a c many plants having excellent fiber which has been but little tried, particularly the asclepins family. The Asclepias Cornuti (formerly A. Syriaca) is the common cotton weed, silk weed, or milk weed. The silky seed-pods of this plant have often attracted attention, but the staple is too short and smooth. The stem, however, has excellent fiber, which deserves trial. For full information respecting this and other fibrous plants, see the last Patent-Office Report. An absurd threat has been made that the

Cotton States would hold back their crop for a year, and reduce the world to bankruptcy and nakedness. Supposing such a holding back possible (which it is not), we would call attention of the planters to the following fact: Some years ago, King Bomba, of happy memory, considered the notable project of prohibiting the export of sulphur, in order that his kingdom might bave the exclusive monopoly of making oil of vitriol, for which all other nations were to come to him. hat in hand and specie in pocket, to buy at such price as he should graciously choose to sell for, In twelve months, fifty patents were taken out for making oil of vitriol out of sulphate of lime (gypsam), sulphide of iron (pyrites), &c. The attempted monopoly was speedily abandoned.

An Abolitionist, who strenuously supports the sonal Liberty laws, destruction of the underground railroad, and absolute enforcement of the Fugitive Slave act, gives some startling reasons for his seeming inconsistency. The underground railroad, he says, is the safety-valve of Slavery. Close it, and the system will be blown to atoms. None but the boldest and most intelligent, and, of course, most liberty-loving, among the slaves, manage to escape. All their aspirations are now for means to fly from bendage-not to fight for liberty. But let all such as these learn that there is no hope of successful flight, and no North to shelter them-let them be returned among their fellow-bondmen, and subjected, as they would be, to severer discipline for attempted flight-let them, thus rendered revengeful and self-reliant, discover that a bloody path alone is open to freedem, and before ten years a Spartacus will spring to life in every Southern State, and Slavery be blotted out in blood. Had the 30,000 fugitives now in Canada been returned to Slavery, the end would have been already accomplished.

This is, no doubt, a very erroneous view of the question, but its novelty and boldness make it worthy of being chronicled.

We learn that an appalling rumor has gone up from Newburyport to Boston, to the effect that Cushing cannot stop! He has been at his speech now for an indefinite time, and they say has wound himself up, like the famous cork leg, and now that he is started, is destined forever to keep at it. The ramor furthermore runs that the citizens of Newburyport are in a panic about it, and are moving their families over to Plum Island as rapidly as possible.

WELL CHARACTERIZED .- The Evening Post's Washington correspondence says:

"The Message was playfully but quite happily hit off by Mr. Seward, just after the reading, when some friends of the Presi-dent asked I im what he thought of it. 'I think,' said the New-York Senator, 'the President has conclusively proved two 'things: 1. That ue State has the right to second unless it wishes to; and 2. That it is the President's duty to anforce the laws

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER .- R. S. Gould is elected in the Second Ward, by 271 votes, to 204 for Heath. Council MEN. - Jonathan T. Trotter, Rep., is elected

in the VIIth District, instead of Brandon, Dem. VOTE FOR CIVIL JUSTICE .- Full returns from the VIIIth Judicial District are as follows:

Rep. Tani. Mosart. —Indep Wun. H. Asshel R. Win. E. N. Hiii Bull. Hierrick. Robinson. Fowler. 1,315 152 193 1,731 1,085 1,8.4 237 Total......3,267 1,900 2,783 429

-A prominent Democra's of Kentucky said the other day: "If we of the South were to read Henry Clay's hast speech of Lexington, without knowing the author, it would be very generally ascribed to Seward or